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## President calls for new social order

In a broadcast to the nation on the eve of the 28th Republic Day, President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed called on his countrymen to build, through consent and cooperation, a new social order free from rancour and exploitation and friendly to all mankind.

The President said that in spite of the vast size and immense diversity, India has maintained through the ages the concept of unity and identity and has tried to blend, out of many cultural elements, a rich and harmonious national ethos. He appealed to all his people to uphold and foster this great tradition and make India prosperous and happy.

Referring to the elections in March, the President said it was yet another milestone in the progress of India's democracy. A Parliamentary democracy, he said, derives its strength and authority from the will of the people in whom resides the sovereign power to choose the Government. "Our people have time and again shown their political maturity and our electoral machinery has earned reputation for observance of the highest standards of impartiality and integrity," he said.

## IMF returns gold

New Delhi, Feb. 2 (Samachar): India has received and added to its reserves gold worth $8 million in the first instalment of the four-year "restitution" programme of the International Monetary Fund.

IMF distributed 36,25 oz. of gold this month to member-countries as on August 31, 1975, in proportion to their quotas. Similar amounts of gold would be transferred to the member-countries in the next three years. Under the Kingston agreement (January 1976) designed to reduce the role of gold in the monetary system, IMF was to "restitute" 25 million to member countries and dispose of another 25 million oz through auctions, the profits from which would be used for the benefit of developing countries.

India is believed to have paid in dollars for the 2.01 lakh fine oz of gold which has just been added to the existing gold reserve.

The Government's policy is not to revalue the gold in the reserve in terms of the free market price or to resort to sale of gold. India's foreign exchange reserves at the end of 1976 included gold valued at $202 Million on the basis of $6 per ten grams up to May 1966 and at $9.3 per ten grams thereafter.

The quantum of gold involved in the restitution--over 8,00,000 oz. valued at some $32 million (at current exchange rate) over a four-year period--is not such as to produce any significant impact on the country's reserves, even if it is revalued especially in the present context. It is however, open to India to revalue or sell the gold eventually to boost its foreign exchange reserves. An alternative course could be to dispose of some gold internally to raise domestic resources for investment.

## Actress and yoga

New Delhi, Jan. 30 (Samachar): Olivia Hussey, an actress from the United Kingdom, practices Yoga. In fact, Yoga has helped her solve many personal problems.

"Yoga helps me to be calm and serene," she told a news conference.

The famous star of "Lost Horizon" appeared before the press clad in a blue sari and narrated how an Indian swami had taught her Yoga which helped her solve many problems. She said she has been practising Yoga for the last four years and her radiant face was a testimony.

"My Yoga teacher taught me how to wear sari. One feels very feminine in a sari. It hides the body," she says.

Asked what she thought of the women's lib in Europe, she said, "I would like men to dominate."

Olivia's recent films include Black Christmas, a macabre thriller made in Canada. Now, in sharp contrast, she plays the Virgin Mary in the Life of Jesus shot in Rome, Morocco and Tunisia.

## India third largest in scientific manpower

Finance Minister C. Subramaniam said in New Delhi that the research in pure sciences was worth pursuing even for its own sake apart from its relevance to the development of a country. Today India had the third largest scientific and technical manpower next only to the USA and USSR, he said. The Minister also reminded that the growth of science and the human spirit should go side by side. India, with a rich tradition of spiritual thought, could play a significant role in fostering such integrated development, he said.

## Desai kicks off campaign

New Delhi, Jan. 31 - More than 50,000 people turned out yesterday for the first opposition rally permitted by the Indian Government in 19 months of emergency rule as active political campaigning began for the March parliamentary elections.

"I never expected the turnout to be so great," former Deputy Prime Minister Morarji Desai told the rally, which was organized on two days' notice with little publicity. "It shows that the spirit of the people is still alive."

Reports reaching New Delhi said the newly formed Janata People's Party headed by Mr. Desai also held rallies in four other Indian cities - Jaipur, Patna, Kanpur and Bombay - to kick off the campaign against Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress Party, which has ruled India since independence in 1947.

The Congress Party has not yet formally begun its campaign, although Mrs. Gandhi's controversial son, Sanjay, has been barnstorming the country attacking the Janata Party, which was formed last week through the merger of four non-Communist opposition groups.

The three-hour rally in New Delhi was considered the most significant because it was held on the same site - the spacious Ram Lila grounds - where the last opposition public meeting took place on June 25, 1975.

The 1975 rally, also attended by about 50,000 was dominated by calls by opposition leaders for Mrs. Gandhi to resign following her conviction on charges of corrupt electoral practices in winning her parliamentary seat in the 1971 elections.

Yesterday's rally was marked by repeated pleas to Indian voters to overcome what Mr. Desai described as an atmosphere of fear created during the emergency.

"The people have to come out of this shell of fear or else they will become slaves of the present regime," he said.

"Even during the British era we had not witnessed the atmosphere of fear we are witnessing today.

"You have to face this fear with boldness and courage," he told the crowd, reminding them of the teachings of independence leader Mohandas Gandhi, who was assassinated 29 years ago to the day.

The 80-year-old Mr. Desai, who resigned from the Government in 1969 after Mrs. Gandhi fired him as finance minister, was one of the first opposition leaders jailed at the start of the emergency.

He was released January 18, a few hours before Mrs. Gandhi announced the decision to hold parliamentary elections and to permit the resumption of legitimate political activity as part of a relaxation of the emergency. Some of the emergency measures remain in effect. [AP].

## Hooker award shared

New Delhi, Jan. 30 (Samachar): Three agricultural scientists have been jointly given the Hooker Award for their outstanding research work. The winners for the biennium 1974-75, announced by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, are Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Professor of Agronomy, Iari, Dr. K.N. Saxena, Professor of Zoology, Delhi University, and B.S. Ramappa, Head of the Poultry Science Department at Agricultural Science University, Bangalore.

The award, instituted by the academic Council of Iari paid out the legacy of $5,000 left by American Journalist Richard Hooker and his wife and is for outstanding research in agriculture

## Sanjay's Challenge

Gulbarga, Jan. 28 (Samachar): Mr. Sanjay Gandhi, who gave the youth Congress a five-point programme to galvanise India's youth, has challenged the critics of his programme to prove that it is against national interests.

Addressing two mammoth public meetings in Gulbarga and Bidar districts of the northern Karnataka, Mr. Gandhi came down heavily on his critics and invited them to come out boldly and say that evils like dowry system, casteism and illiteracy were good. "Those who criticise us have nothing to offer to the people except distributing poverty" he remarked.

Mr. Gandhi did not name any party, but observers believe his speech was directed against the Communist Party of India which has of ten criticised the Youth Congress and his five-point programme.

The programme calls for limiting the family size, planting trees, ending dowry system, casteism and illiteracy and urges rural migrants to cities to go back to their villages and work for their development.

Dr. Manmohan Singh, Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs and His Excellency John R. Maybee, Canadian High Commissioner in India (left) signed an agreement in New Delhi on January 18, 1977, under which India will receive a grant of $15 million for import of rapeseed oil from Canada.

# Government critic not to be chief justice

New Delhi (Reuter)- The Indian Government yesterday appointed a new chief justice, passing over for the post a senior judge who has been critical of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

The naming of Justice Mirza Hameedullah Beg to head the Supreme Court angered leading lawyers and threatened a major row in the interval before the general elections in March.

Justice Beg got the job instead of his senior Supreme Court colleague, Justice Hans Raj Khanna, 64, who immediately sent his resignation to President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed.

K.L. Sharma, president of the Delhi District Bar Association, said the passing over of Justice Khanna would damage the credibility of the judiciary and cause "widespread unrest and resentment" among lawyers.

In 1975, Justice Khanna criticized a change in the constitution which followed Mrs. Gandhi's conviction on charges of electoral corruption, although he joined the unanimous verdict of the Supreme Court that her election was valid.

Last year he was the only one of five judges to rule against the Government in a marathon case involving personal liberties under the emergency declared by the Government in June, 1975.

New Delhi lawyers said the bar association was likely to pass a resolution opposing the appointment of British-educated Justice Beg, 62, and that some members would boycott his swearing in.

Three Supreme Court judges resigned when Chief Justice Ajit Nath Ray , who is now retiring, was appointed over their heads four years ago.

Reaction to Justice Beg's appointment overshadowed the non-Communist opposition's first meeting yesterday with Mrs. Gandhi for almost two years.

Seven leading members of the newly-formed Janata Party, which groups the main non-Communist opposition, met Mrs. Gandhi for 75 minutes. They urged her to speed up the release of their party workers and to lift the state of internal emergency.

A delegation of the Marxist Communist Party also met the Prime Minister and asked her to release political detainees.

## Thermal power knowhow

New Delhi, Jan. 30 (Samachar): The country is now fully self-reliant in designing and installing its thermal power stations.

All the hydro-electric projects now under construction have also been designed indigenously and organisations like the central Electricity Authority, State Boards, State organisations, and in some cases private parties, are designing hydel projects which will generate five million KW of power.

The Idukki Hydro-electric project, however, has been implemented with Canadian aid.

For thermal stations units up to 200 MW are being manufactured by the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., which has created a special units to undertake the erection of the equipment supplied by them.

## 200 mile zone declared

New Delhi, Jan.30 (Samachar): India has declared a 200-mile exclusive economic zone extending into the seas from the coastline.

In two separate notifications the government brought into force its provisions concerning the contiguous zone of India and the exclusive economic zone of India and specified the limits of historic waters of India in the Palk Strait, Palk Bay and the Gulf of Mannar.

Since the enforcement of the said notifications the same day, the country has the exclusive jurisdiction to exploit fishery resources, petroleum and natural gas, minerals, chemicals and plants, and establish offshore terminals and have other economic zone uses.


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# India's march towards industrial progress

By A.P. Sharma

For anyone to get an idea of the industrial progress of India since independence, it is best to go round the country and see for himself. Even the most elaborate or well-written account is no substitute for seeing. Yet visual impressions gain in clarity and perspective through studies. Hence the need to write.

The priod between 1951 and 61 marks a turning point in the country's march towards industrialisation. Till the beginning of the First Five Year Plan in 1951, industrial development was rather haphazard. During the fifties, however, a striking change came over the industrial landscape. The process of change was helped by the industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 and the industrial policy resolution of 1956 which demarcated the spheres of operation of government and private enterprise in the field of industry.

Three steel plants, each of one million tonnes capacity, were set up in the public sector and the two existing steel plants in the private sector doubled their total ingot capacity to three million tonnes. Foundations were laid for heavy machine-building, electrical and machine tool industries. Production of machinery for the paper and cement industries was started for the first time. In chemical industries, the advance was on a wide front leading not only to a large unit and greatly increased output of basic chemicals such as nitrogenous fertilisers, caustic soda, soda ash and sulphuric acid, but also to the manufacture of a number of new products like urea, ammonium phosphate, penicillin, synthetic fibres, industrial explosives, polyethene, newsprint, and dyestuffs. The output of many other industries increased substantially: Bicycles, sewing machines, telephones, electrical goods, textiles and sugar machinery. New skills were acquired by the workers and a large, growing class of industrial managers came into being. Organised industrial production practically doubled in these ten years; the index of production rose from 100 in 1950-51 to 194 in 1960-61.

Economic growth since 1951 has been marked by the increasing contribution of the 'manufacturing' industry to national income, viz. from 11.8 per cent in 1951-52 to about 16 per cent in 1973-74 (at constant prices). What is remarkable about this contribution is that 3/8 of it comes from non-factory establishments which cover a wide spectrum of industries variously called small scale, cottage or household industries. By placing equal emphasis on the use of both human and material resources, India has sought to avoid lopsided development as between large and small industries on the one hand and as between urban and rural areas on the other. Capital intensive industries have been developed not in isolation but in harmony with labour-intensive industries.

**INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT**

Integrated development has been a marked feature in the field of industry-integration as between capital and consumer goods industries and as between large-sized and small-sized units. Implicit in this approach has also been the improvement of efficiency or productivity of village and small scale industries through the gradual adoption or adaptation, wherever necessary, of modern technology. In the words of the industrial policy resolution of the government of India of April 1968, "the aim of state policy will be to ensure that the decentralised sector acquires sufficient vitality to be self-supporting and its development integrated with that of large scale industries."

The national income-accounts of the country differentiate between "registered" and "unregistered" industrial units. The "registered" category covers all factory establishments, viz. units employing 10 or more workers and using power and 20 or more workers if not using power. Statistics relating to the registered sector are regularly collected through the annual survey of industries conducted by the central statistical organisation through the agency of the national sample survey organisation. The latest available statistics for 1974-75 throw a flood of light on the industrial structure of the factory sector. The principal characteristics of this sector are:-

1. No. of factories 64,217
2. Fixed capital (Rs. in million)119,220
3. Productive capital (Rs.in million) 179,320
4. No. of employees (million) 6
5. Output (Rs. in million) 260,990
6. Value added by manufacture 60,810
(Rs. in million)
7. Net income (Rs. in million) 51,720

The more important industries ranked according to their contribution of "value added by manufacture" are: cotton textiles, chemicals and chemical products, basic metals and alloys, electricity, industrial machinery and machine tools, transport equipment, electrical machinery, paper and paper products including printing, publishing and allied industries, rubber, plastic, petroleum and coal products, beverages, tobacco and tobacco products, wool, silk and synthetic fibre textiles, non-metallic mineral products and metal products.

**REMOVING IMBALANCES**

Among the states and union territories of India, Maharashtra may be regarded as industrially the most advanced followed by West Bengal, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. These nine states together account for 78 per cent of the number of factories, 76 per cent of the fixed capital, 82 per cent of the employment, 83 per cent of output and 85 per cent of value added. Through programmes of assistance, a determined bid is being made to ensure a wider dispersal of industries so that the present imbalances in regional development will be rectified.

Experience has shown that balanced development calls for an integrated approach-all industries, large, small, cottage and village industries have distinctive roles to play. It is in this context that small scale industries, which have favourable output/investment ratios, assume significance. One of the merits of government policy is that right from the beginning of the second plan (1956-61) a clear-cut working definition was formulated and followed. A small scale unit, for purposes of government assistance, is at present defined as "an undertaking having an investment in fixed assets in plant and machinery not exceeding Rs. one million. A higher limit of Rs. 1.5 million is prescribed for ancillary small scale units.

**ROLE OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES**

Thanks to the various measures of assistance - free technical advice, factory accommodation in industrial estates, institutional credit on liberal terms, facilities for import, supply of machinery on hire-purchase basis, government purchases of preferential terms and the enterprise of the people, the small scale sector has emerged as a major supplier of mass consumption items like leather and leather goods, bicycle parts and bicycles, plastic and rubber goods, ready-made garments, sheet-metal goods, stationery goods and soap, T.V. sets, E.C.G. machines, hearing aids, tape-recorders, intercom sets, microwave components, drugs and pharmaceuticals, radio frequency cables, power cables, switch board wires, battery terminal wires, electric motors, motor starters, switch gears, relays and G.L.S. lamps are among the electrical items manufactured in the small scale sector in a big way. Small scale ancillary units supply parts and components of motor vehicles, scooters, bicycles, industrial machinery (both mechanical and electrical) and machine tools. Among these ancillary items the important are: axle-studs, break-hubs, ignition switches, filters, tie-rods, brake-levers, pulleys, sprockets etc. The sector has made headway in the field of light capital goods also manufacturing machine tools like lathes, drilling machines, and machinery such as printing machines, cutting-machines etc.

**HELP TO OTHER COUNTRIES**

The institutional framework set up and the development programmes drawn up by the government of India have served as models for many developing countries. Indian experts in the field of small industry in particular have assisted governments of countries in Asia and Africa in drawing up plans and programmes for small industry development. The government of India have agreed to set up about 50 small scale industries in Tanzania on a turn key basis.

Foreign nationals are also provided training facilities in India in the promotion and development of small scale industries. Up till now more than 200 nationals from Africa, and south east Asia have received training in various technical trades at the workshops and the central footwear training institute, Madras. A large number of government officials from various countries have also attended training courses in management of the small scale industries training institute, Hyderabad.

Handlooms, Khadi (hand spun hand woven cloth) and village industries (safety matches, soap, bamboo and cane work, processing of cereals and pulses, etc.), handicrafts, sericulture and silk and coir are among the widely dispersed traditional industries which have an important place in the industrial economy of India from the point of view of the employment they provide to a large mass of people and the essential items they produce for consumption and export.

These industries together account for an annual production of about Rs. 18,800 million and an employment of 14.1 million. The value of exports ... their products is about Rs. 3,000 million.

Institutions concerned with the promotion and development of these industries like the khadi and village industries commission and the all India handicrafts board arrange for the training of foreign nationals.

India is rapidly stepping up its efforts to impart whatever know-how it has about the small industries to other less developed countries in an effort to cement friendly relations.

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### OTHER COUNTRIES

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# Bhutto satisfied with normalisation

Bombay, Jan. 30 (Samachar): Pakistan Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto has praised Prime Minister Indira Gandhi for the "Valuable and distinct contribution made at Simla" and has said she has faith in the Simla agreement and "believes in the value of normal and friendly relations with our country".

In an interview to the Illustrated Weekly of India, Mr. Bhutto says, "in the last five years, the process of normalisation generally has gone quite satisfactorily and this has been due to the reciprocal desire of both our governments. From this you can make your deduction of her outlook on the question of Indo-Pakistan question".

He says, Kashmir is the only outstanding problem between the two countries and he would be fully prepared for bilateral negotiations with India on this point should his party be returned to power in elections two months hence. The interview has been published in the Weekly's latest issue.

Answering a question about concluding as "no war" declaration with India, the Pakistan Prime Minister says such a declaration could be considered only if it provides for a self-executing mechanism for settling outstanding disputes, in other words, if it provides for resort to good offices, to mediation, to arbitration and finally, to the International Court of Justice, if bilateral negotiations fail.

Talking about Pakistan, Mr. Bhutto told the weekly he was going ahead implementing his refors to modernise Pakistani Society. His government had tried to educate the people and was getting through to rural population about the importance of family planning, he added. Mr. Bhutto said people were now getting used to pills and other contraceptives and there was no element of coercion.

## India among first ten industrial nations

The turn-over of the heavy engineering Public Sector units in the country is expected to be about Rs. 8,500 million this year, registering an increase of 13 per cent over the production level achieved last year. As a result of the sustained efforts jointly made by the industry and the Government, the engineering exports last year recorded an all-time high of Rs. 4,000 million. From the position of a net importer of steel in the past, India had emerged as a net exporter of steel.

According to Mr. Pai, India was among the first ten in the world today as far as industrial production was concerned.

## Textile mills complex in Iran

New Delhi, Jan. 30 (Samachar): A textile mills complex with equity participation from India and Canada is proposed to be set up in Iran.

Announcing this Mr. H.S. Anand, Managing Director of an Indian textile company which is undertaking the job on a turnkey basis, said the entire technical know-how and major part of the machinery for the project would be supplied by his company.

The Indian company's equity participation in the venture would be one-third of the total capital, which would be Rs. 10 crores ($11 Million) in the first year, going up by 10 crores ($11 Million) each in subsequent years.

The Canadian firm supplying some of the equipments for the complex would have one-third equity participation.

## Poland to promote ties

New Delhi, Feb. 2 (Samachar): India and Poland have agreed to explore all possibilities of cooperation in the interest of the two countries and their peoples, Polish Communist Party Chief Edward Gierek declared.

After a two-hour meeting with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi within hours of arrival, Mr. Gierek said he agreed with her that there was much yet to be done and achieved in their mutual relations. "We have a lot of complementary possibilities and we are really determined to see that these relations would reach the level of our mutual possibilities and naturally our mutual needs," he told reporters.

Mrs. Gandhi told reporters the talks on bilateral cooperation would continue. The talks covered industrial and technical cooperation.

## 320 million to vote

T. Swaminathan, Chief Election Commissioner, said in New Delhi, January 24 that the General Election to the Lok Sabha might start on March 16. He said an effort was being made to hold the election in a maximum of two days all over the country.

Mr. Swaminathan said that there were about 320 million voters, and there would be about 300,000 polling stations in the country. He said there were 7 National Parties, 17 State Parties and 36 unrecognised Political Parties in the country.

### INDIAN LOAN FOR SRI LANKA

New Delhi, Jan. 30 (Samachar): India has agreed to extend a Rs. seven crore ($7.9 million) credit to Sri Lanka.

An agreement to this effect was signed in New Delhi by Economic Affairs Department Additional Secretary R.N. Mehrotra and Sri Lanka, Planning and Economic Affairs Ministry External Resources Director S. Velayuthan.

The credit will be utilised for purchasing various items from India

See page 10

# Scientists' pool finds jobs for 12,000

New Delhi, Jan. 30 (Samachar): The scientists' pool for the temporary placement of well qualified persons, primarily those returning from abroad, has offered employment to nearly 12,000 persons since its inception 18 years ago.

Of these selected, over 10,000 persons were with foreign qualifications and nearly 65 per cent of them have returned to India, says an official release.

## Charges against Karunanidhi

Madras, Jan. 30 (Samachar): Special Judge S. Swaminathan January 4 framed charges against former Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, M. Karunanidhi in what has come to be known as "wheat deal" case, involving alledged illegal gratification of about Rs. 450,000 ($50,000).

The charges are that the former Chief Minister entered into a criminal conspiracy with owners of two firms, one of whom turned approver in the case, between 1974 and March 1975 in pursuance of which the firms were permitted through a "no objection certificate" to import wheat from Punjab and sell it at high prices in the open market in return for an illegal gratification of Rs. 450,000 ($50,000).

## Jumbo star dies

Kolhapur, Jan. 30 (Samachar): Ramu, an elephant which thrilled millions of filmgoers with its performance in Hindi film Hathi Mere Sathi is dead.

Ramu fell into a 100-metre deep pit while passing through Amboli Ghat in Ratnagiri district in Maharashtra. Circus-trained Ramu, frightened by screaming monkeys on the way, started running around and fell into the ditch.

# Time not ripe to lift emergency

Bhubaneswar, Jan. 30 (Samachar): Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said time had not yet come to lift emergency.

Replying to a question at a press conference at the State Governor's residence here, the Prime Minister said she was neither a fortune-teller nor a soothsayer to be able to tell when the emergency would be lifted.

The government, she said, had released most of the arrested leaders, and press curbs were gone. These steps in themselves constituted a very great relaxation of the emergency.

A correspondent drew Mrs. Gandhi's attention to Communist Party of India General Secretary Rajeswara Rao's reported statement that had his party not extended support to the Congress, she would not have been in power.

Mrs. Gandhi said, "It is very difficult to cope with ifs and buts in history. It is also very difficult to say what would have happened in that case. It is true that they had supported us at certain crucial times. But whether the situation would have been entirely different without their support, I cannot say."

## Relaxations in emergency

Minister of State for Home Affairs Om Mehta told newsmen in Madras January 23 that most of the political prisoners were being released. In the case of the remaining detenus, instructions have been issued to State Governments to review their cases which was being done, he said. This would not apply to persons against whom there were charges of violence and anti-national activities. He said that political parties would be allowed to hold public meetings without any restrictions to put across their points of view during the elections. But, at the same time, he cautioned, there should not be any incitement to violence as was done in Gujarat in the past. He said that the relaxation on restrictions on public meetings would be announced by the State Governments.

## A.P. Jain dead

New Delhi, Jan. 31 (Samachar): Ajit Prasad Jain, veteran Congress leader and former Union Minister, died January 2. He was 75. Mr. Jain began his political career as a Junior Minister, in the first ministry in Uttar Pradesh and joined the Union Cabinet in 1950, where he held Relief and Rehabilitation and Food portfolios.

For a brief spell, Mr. Jain was appointed Governor of Kerala in 1965-66 and returned to active politics after his election to the Rajya Sabha (Upper House) of which he remained a member till a few years ago.

## Press curbs removed

Minister of Information and Broadcasting V.C. Shukla said that, in keeping with the assurance given by the Prime Minister to permit all legitimate activity necessary for recognised parties to put forth their points of view before the people, the Government have decided not to enforce Censorship Order. He hoped that the Press would fulfil the trust by contributing to the strength of the social fabric and refraining from publication of any reports or comments which may disturb the Law and Order or jeopardise the newly won gains and policies initiated to serve national interests


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EDITOR: Mrs. T. J. Samuel
REPRESENTATIVES:
TORONTO: Manjula Parekel - 275-2148
VANCOUVER: Sabe Singh - 534-1574 (Res)
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## ELECTIONS IN INDIA

Contrary to the forecasts of some political pundits that there will be no more general elections in India, Indira Gandhi has declared such an election in March this year. Most of the political prisoners have been released. Though the emergency has not been lifted, opposition parties united under the leadership of Morarji Desai are getting ready for the poll.

The emergency, apart from providing considerable economic benefits, has also resulted in the formation of a united opposition. Whether the unity will survive the election is hard to predict. Whether it does or not, it is very hard to believe, after taking all factors into consideration, that the opposition is going to win a majority so as to replace the ruling Congress Party. Nor does it appear desirable at this point in time, even after taking into account some of the minus factors in Indira Gandhi's political leadership.

We hope the elections will be fair and if so, perceived to be fair. In a country where fissiparous tendencies are strong, a strong federal government is a necessity. We do hope that the March elections will result in a central government capable of leading India to a new era - an era of progress and prosperity.

## *Racism:*
## The fight starts with the facts

Since he had just one day's notice of the appointment before it was announced by Metro Chairman Paul Godfrey, Walter Pitman was, understandably, indefinite about the composition, scope and precise direction of the task force on racism in Metro, which he is to head. He told a reporter that he planned to talk it over with Mr. Godfrey later.

Still, there were some general outlines. He would get the study under way as soon as possible, gathering information from sources like the Toronto Transit Commission (subways currently being the favored location for racism's more violent expression), the schools, police, and the leaders of Toronto's minority ethnic groups. He will be looking for patterns, examining the extent to which the unemployed are affected, or whether one ethnic group suffers more than others.

If, on the day Mr. Pitman's appointment was announced, there were lingering doubts that a task force on racism would find much of substance to work on, a separate inquiry into racial attitudes in Ontario classrooms reinforced the reasons for active concern. The federally financed study indicated that people of East Indian origin were the focus "for the most overt racism found in Canada today". Bigoted attitudes were found in 64 per cent of the 255 students surveyed, and the study reported that the situation of East Indians in our society, not least the situation of young students, demanded emergency action.

Mr. Pitman, who is president of Ryerson Polytechnical Institute, brings intelligence and sensitivity to his task and should perform it well. He will quickly appreciate, we believe, that the study would be doomed to futility if it allowed itself to be caught up in attempts to probe the depths of human nature in search of the psychological virus that causes the disease of racism.

A community that is concerned about racism, and particularly those parts of the community that seem threatened by it, will be far better served by a practical sort of survey - one that concentrates on the manifestations of racism wherever they may occur, or are suspected. Does it show up in the rental of accommodation, in the allocation of jobs, in access to public services, and to what extent does it figure in acts of violence?

Some digging in these areas may alert us to some dangers; may even allay some unreasonable fears. Ventures into more esoteric areas of the subject will be counter-productive.

[Editorial in the Globe and Mail].

## Letters

# Mutual respect answer to racial conflict

I have read with interest the letters in the two editions of The Canadian India Times (November 18th, December 2nd, 1976), especially on the subject of race, and the answer to the race problem. I find what was said by a Palestinian Arab priest, to the effect that if you treat a person with respect, you force that person to respect you. Mutual respect, then, is the answer to racial conflict. On the other hand, Shakespeare in his famous play, "A Merchant of Venice" makes Shylock the Jew say. "Thou callest me "dog" then beware my fangs!" If you treat a person like a dog, do not be surprised if he or she turns round and bites hyou! (The British in India got a sharp lesson in the years 1857-59!). As far as immigrants to Canada are concerned, some of the most objectionable of these are some English people, who regard themselves as a sort of "Pukka Sahibs," who never really regard themselves as Canadians, but as English people living in Canada, who regard Canada as an annex of Britain who are always speaking of the Old Country as "home".

Another group are uncouth ill-mannered sorts who are aggressive and loud-mouthed. I myself am a Scot by birth, although, I feel disgusted with some of my "brother Scots").

Perhaps the most objectionable of all are some who come from Germany, who have lost none of their native arrogance, some of whom are unrepentant Nazis!

I have been three times to the Middle East and twice to India. My trips covered such countries as Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Kuwait, Iraq and Iran and I must say I was impressed very much by the country and good manners of all these Eastern peoples. (Of course, being solidly pro-Palestinian I was especially welcomed!). One thing I must mention is that when travelling in the East, I avoid Westerners as much as possible and mix with the local people instead. Also, when I was back in Glasgow Scotland for almost three years, I found many shops owned by Palestanis, and whenever I entered any of their shops, I always used to greet them with "Salaam Alekum"! which they much appreciated. In the Arab countries, I wore the Arab head-dress which was also much appreciated. (I even wore this head-dress in India, partly to show my support for the Arab cause in the Middle East, especially when I visited Mrs. Gandhi!) What I wish to point out is that I was very pleased to be among the peoples in the East, and they knew it. I regarded them as my hosts (which they were) and they treated me as an honoured guest. I look forward to the day when I shall be able to visit these areas again.

The only Indians (and others) I would criticize are those who refer to Mrs. Gandhi as a "fascist dictator" (what an insult!) and who misrepresent the state of emergency, overlooking the fact that it was some of the Opposition Leaders, particularly Morarji Desai, who wanted to be dictators and who would have plunged India into chaos had Mrs. Gandhi not acted swiftly. I consider Mrs. Gandhi to be a most remarkable and wonderful woman indeed (as well as exceptionally beautiful to look at), and one who is dedicated to raising the standard of living of the people of India, especially the poor and underprivileged, and it ill behoves anyone to speak harshly of her! The affluent societies of the West do not understand the situation in countries like India, nor the tremendous task with which Mrs. Gandhi is faced, and that democracy is dependent upon the survival of a nation. Democracy in India has not been destroyed, it has merely been temporarily set aside for its own safekeeping, and as long as Mrs. Gandhi is at the helm, the people have nothing to fear.

**Richard D. Corrance**
**Cranbrook, B.C.**

# Who is a Canadian?

The word "immigrant" is described in the dictionary as "someone coming into a country or region of which one is not a native, in order to settle there."

As a naturalized Canadian who has been in this country for several years, and helped people of all denominations, I have noticed recently a trend in Canada of an abuse of the usage of the word "immigrants". It would appear that this word is primarily used for people who are brown, black, yellow – other than white. It must be naturally concluded that only the whites (no matter to what ethnic group they belong) can be privileged to be termed as Canadians.

This, I sincerely believe is a gross injustice to all those who have made this country their home. It is against the "unwritten law".

Should we naturally infer then that to be a Canadian, one has to be white?

Canada and United States originally was the home of North American Indians and Eskimos. All those who arrived here are immigrants, whether they like it or not.

Reports of intolerance and violence have been occurring unabated every day. Many speeches are being made but no action is being taken.

Are we who have become Canadians to be considered as parasites in their own country?

It seems fairly obvious that most of the incidents involve the younger people, but I would be safe in saying the elders are the cause of it. To substantiate my statement, I will give you a following incident I experienced on January 27, 1977.

I was travelling from Don Mills and Sheppard by the TTC bus. I was peacefully settled in a rear seat (last but one) when at the next stop four teenagers (one girl) entered, and in a very boisterous manner, "plonked" themselves behind me. Soon I found the support of my seat being pounded upon, followed by insulting and calumnous remarks. I bore it for a while, but when it increased, I could bear it no longer. So I got up, shouted at them to stop - which they did for a while! Forthwith got up and went up to the driver and said. "I am being harrassed by those punks - won't you do something to stop it?" He turned round to me and in a stern voice said, "have they hurt you?" I returned the question, "are you going to wait until I am hurt". He replied, "sit elsewhere", abruptly. This, from a middle-aged, mature, TTC employee, held me speechless. I did take another seat.

Soon the dialogue on the rear continued vociferously, until it subsided when they suddenly dived out before arriving at the subway terminus.

I suppose many such incidents have gone un-reported for obvious reasons - total apathy.

I was determined to go further. As soon as all the passengers had alighted and disappeared at the Pape subway, I broached the TTC driver and said. "So you feel that you should have done nothing." He turned round to me heatedly and said. "You shouldn't have been in this country in the first place! Do you like it here? -- if not go back to where you came from". I was infuriated and said, "I am a Canadian citizen and have been here for many years. I have a respectable job! I am a writer, an author and an artist -- how dare you talk to me like that? I am going to report this matter". He said, pointing a finger to me threateningly, "Out -- report it". I don't care at all". We both went to the office where he saw five colleagues and said, "this guy called me names, and wants to report." So I expostulated and said, "Ok guys, let me explain from the start -- but before I do so I would like to meet the inspector whom I know very well for several years". As I said this he quietly slipped away, and I was left alone.

Perhaps, as an elderly man, mature, experienced, I left a margin for the TTC driver, who likewise must have been a family man and several years service with the TTC. I don't believe in Vendetta, so I let the matter drop.

Does this incident have any moral at all? I leave it to your imagination.

Canada is our home. In times of emergency or war, we will all be fighting together for one good cause. For this we have to be united. At present we are divided among ourselves. The rift is growing larger and larger and no one seems to take any action. People from the third world have become the scapegoats. Why? I believe the parents, adults are at fault -- the young always learn from their elders. Canada's people have to be educated so their young behave better, have more tolerance and understanding of people of different races who live amidst them. They are here to stay. They don't want charity. They work hard, are skilled, honest, and mind their own business.

Because Canada was known and respected universally for its humane rational and peaceful co-existence, and approach to all human problems, people chose to come and live and work here.

Would it not be worth our while to jealously uphold the worthy example this nation has set before the whole universe?

**Ludis Da Silva**
**Mississauga, Ontario**

## Do you fit in?

You have asked for readers comments on Mr. N.C. Chatterji's letter in your issue dated January 20, 1977.

It could be a futile effort talking to anyone with this kind of attitude. Mr. Chatterji is entitled to his hero worship. However, let me try to make one point clear to this gentleman; turn around and listen someone is telling you, you are in Regina because of the Canadians' kindness, you played no part in building up Canada and therefore you are not "entitled" to be here. You "hardly fit in with the main current of "Canadian" life". So go back where you came from and take all your tribe with you.

**A. Mathew**
**Ottawa.**

## Letters

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A. Mathew
Ottawa.

## Letters

### Outcasts in own country?

I am a naturalized Canadian, and proud to be one. I have the same strong emotions as a Canadian has when watching a Canada-Russia hockey game, or when celebrating July the First or attending Memorial Services on Remembrance Day. I have been here close to 12 years, yet people always ask me where I come from, and do not seem satisfied when I say Ottawa. I have the feeling even when I have been here 30 years I will still be asked where I come from. Should one infer, then, that to be a Canadian, one has to be white?

What bothers me even more is the future of my children. They have been born, and are being brought up here. They know no other way of life, but the Canadian way. Right now Canada is the world to them. They are still too young to know that the color of their skin differs from most of their neighbors'. At present they are well adjusted, carefree children, but if one believes the report of intolerance and beatings that are prevalent in Ontario schools, what am I going to tell them, to protect them from such victimization?

Are they not Canadians like anyone else? This is their home, this the country that they love. Will they always be outcasts in their own country?

**June Heath**
**Ottawa**

### Carson's heroism should be rewarded

I believe you have already heard the case of one Mr. Carson (of the Ombudsman's office, Toronto) who went to the aid of two young coloured men (probably Pakistanis, or Indians or some other nationality) who were being harrassed by five or six racist goons on the subway train on the New Year's eve, and in the act got himself beaten up and his nose broken.

I have written a letter to Mr. Carson to congratulate him on the heroism he displayed. However, I feel Mr. Carson deserves a lot more than a few letters.

One suggestion: Could we, the coloured ethnic minorities of Canada, contribute to establish a trust fund to be named after Mr. Carson, the interest of which will be paid out as a scholarship to a coloured student born outside Canada and studying at the University of Toronto (since the attack took place there.)

Since I am living a thousand miles north of Montreal, too far away from any city, I am not in a position to feel the pulse of any of the coloured ethnic minorities or of their leaders. I do not even know the names and addresses of any of these organizations.

May I have your opinion please?

**Raphael J. Nedumpara**
**Radisson, Quebec**

Editors Note: Those who wish to comment may address their letters c/o The Canadian India Times.

### Ten million take dip

Allahabad, Jan. 30 (Samachar): Ten million pilgrims including women and children had a dip in bathing pools at confluence of rivers Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati here, the main bathing day of six-week Kumbh Mela (fair).

The devout Hindus consider the day "Mauni Amavashya" (new Moon day) auspicious because the Sun, the Moon and the Jupiter are lords respectively of soul, mind and intellect.

The pilgrims can all through the night until dawn and beyond spread out on the sands and bathed in the pools. They were blessed at the hour of the conjunction of the Moon with the sun in the constellation Capricorn by a shower.

The pilgrims walked in the rain and slush towards the pools as the mercury continued to fall. Wet clothes and sands could not have deterred those for who cold wind and chilly waters were nothing.

The chanting of those entering the water, the ecstatic chatter of those returning from the dip, the unceasing babble of those changing clothes, the whistles of the traffic controllers and the announcements ensuing from public address made a symphonic music for ears.

## The surprise turn of events

**By George Mathew**

The surprise turn of events during the last fortnight has injected a fresh lease of life and spirit in the politically gloomy climate of the nation during its 18 months under emergency. In an unscheduled broadcast to the nation on January 18, Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi announced Lok Sabha elections in March and further relaxed emergency conditions to permit legitimate political activity for recognized political parties.

Earlier in the day she met the President twice and advised him to dissolve PARLIAMENT. In a sincere appeal to opposition parties she said: "I earnestly appeal to political parties to eschew and refrain from vilification and calumny."

Mrs. Gandhi is known for her bold decisions and her capacity to strike at an opportune moment.

Following her broadcast, the Government issued instructions to the state governments to hasten the release of detenus. The Government decided not to enforce the press censorship order and closed down the establishment of th Chief Censor.

Newspapers became lively once again with statements of political parties and their leaders about whom nothing was heard since their detention 18 months ago. Reports about the hectic activity of the congress and opposition parties preparing themselves to face the poll enlivened the press.

Morarji Desai has said that the sudden decision to hold elections has hastened the process of the formation of a united democratic opposition. The four non-communist opposition parties—Congress (O), Bharatiya Lok Dal, Socialist Party and Jana Sangh - have decided to sink their difference and form what is called the Janata Party to fight the elections under one banner and one election symbol. They have appointed a 27-man committee to direct the entire election affairs including selection of candidates and formulation of an election manifesto, with Mr. Morarji Desai as its Chairman, and Mr. Charan Singh (BLD) as Deputy Chairman. Mr. Jaya Prakah Narayan was present at the news conference where the formation of the Janata Party was announced on January 23.

Mr. Narayan who flew in from Patna said that the Government's decision to hold general elections should not blind the people to the fact that the choice is nothing less than between democracy and a facist type of dictatorship. It would appear almost impossible to defeat a ruling party that controls the most extensive news media, radio, television and Samachar, the only domestic news agency.

Mrs. Gandhi has cautioned the people against the activities of certain political parties and groups "which have never done anything to make the country prosperous and strong. The parties had neither any economic or social programme nor any policy for the uplift of the people, particularly the downtrodden. Their only purpose of coming together was just to achieve success in the forthcoming elections.

Meanwhile, the Socialist Party President, George Fernandez, an accused under trial in the Baroda dynamite case, tendered his resignation from the party insisting on his view that the elections under emergency conditions should be boycotted.

The Jana Sangh working Committee said that the party may boycot the election if a set of six demands made by it is not accepted by the government. Their demands include: lifting of emergency, release of all political prisoners and detenus, removal of curbs on public meetings and that on press by withdrawal of the Objectionable Press Matters Act. It also demanded that Samachar be converted into an autonomous body and the ban on various organisations must go. Thirty-nine political parties, including the RSS and Hindu Maha Sabha, continue to be banned.

Kerala is the only state where assembly elections would take place along with the Lok Sabha elections. The two factions of the Kerala Congress — one led by K.M. Mani and the other owing allegence to the late K.M. George, have merged. The United Front in Kerala with the CPI as one of its constituent parties, would continue in spite of the differences with the CPI at the national level. The Achuta Menon Ministry came to power in 1970 and is living on an extended term till April 21. President's rule in Tamil Nadu, Nagaland and Pondicherry would continue and the Goa Assembly may get an extension.

The Chief Election Commissioner, T.S. Swaminathan indicated that polling in the forthcoming Lok Sabha elections might be held on March 16, and 17, except for four or five snow-covered constituencies.

There are 320 million voters for whom 3,00,000 polling booths will be organised. There are seven national parties, 17 state parties and 30 unrecognised parties. The Election Commissioner is doubtful whether the Janata Party could be allowed to use a common symbol because of lack of time to overcome the procedural and legal formalities.

It is peculiar and surprising that the CPI has decided to give unqualified support to the ruling congress party in spite of the differences that have come to surface between them in the recent past. It is a decision of convenience.

The Congress split in 1969 brought the CPI and the Congress together. Only with the CPI's support the congress could gain an absolute majority in the Lok Sabha. While the congress thought that the CPI support would improve its image, the CPI thought that it would influence the government to adopt some of its social welfare programmes. But the dependence on the CPI became significant after the mid-term poll in 1971 when the congress came back to power with more than two-thirds majority. Yet the CPI tagged on and the congress did not want it to be uncharitable by cutting the tag once and for all.

The relations between the two were under strain after the emergency was imposed. The CPI's utterences about the negative features of emergency viz the revised bonus law and the new economic policy, irked the ruling congress. They felt that the economic policy helped the private sector and the bonus formula was against the working class. The CPI also opposed several provisions in the Constitution (42nd) Amendment Bill, particularly those extending the term of the Lok Sabha and specifying anti-national activities.

The CPI also decided to launch campaigns in the states against price rise. It criticised Sanjay Gandhi's 5-point programme. The party secretary Rajeshwar Rao's statement about the "reactionary caucus" inside the ruling party was the climax.

Congress leaders felt the CPI was interfering in the internal matters of their party.

The CPI thus pathetically clings to the Congress with its recent slogan: "Unity and Struggle with the Congress." It is also said that their leadership in the Soviet Union has advised them not to embarrass the government with which it has good relations.

## Bhutto unveils the veils

**By Salim Alvi**

Recently Pakistan's Government introduced surprise legislation limiting dowries and expenditure on marriage ceremonies. So sudden was the decision newspapers were for days filled with cancellations of marriage dinners and lunches. It was all part of a campaign to safeguard women's rights. The latest move is a 19-point Declaration on the Rights of Women promising to sweep away all discriminatory practices.

Pakistan's First Lady, the Prime Minister's Wife, Begum Nusrat Bhutto, has announced a 19-point Declaration on the Rights of Women, promising measures to abolish prejudicial practices, customs and usages discriminatory to women and adequate legal protection to safeguard women's rights.

Women are to be assured the right to property, including property acquired during marriage, to marriage with their consent to release from marital bond in accordance with Muslim personal law, the right to Khula (separation at woman's initiative), and maintenance during the subsistence period.

The Declaration came at the end of a country-wide "Women's Week" held to create a new awareness of the need to improve the lot of Pakistan's womenfolk.

The women of Pakistan have to go a long way yet to achieve rights conferred on them by Islam. Only 50 years ago they were confined to the household under a strict purdah system.

As education spread, the people's outlook began to change, but only among a fraction of the educated classes. Some families did discard the veil, but at the cost of the wrath of the traditionalists who regarded such an act as un-Islamic.

Most families were often subjected to a virtual social boycott.

Major change came during the Pakistan movement of the Forties. Women joined it as enthusiastically as their menfolk and for the first time began to participate in political demonstrations some in purdah and others without it.

The more seriously minded took to social welfare and educational work. Muslim society experienced an awakening among women and this had its impact on the evolution of the country.

After independence in 1947 purdah gradually disappeared in major cities. More and more women took jobs.

But still the change was only on the surface. A woman had virtually no legal protection. Laws were generally favourable to men in respect of marriage, inheritance, divorce, subsistence during separation and the custody of children.

More deplorable was the situation with regard to the dowry the parents of a girl had to pay in cash and kind at the time of marriage. Many girls from poor families could not marry because their parents had not the means to meet the demands of the bride-groom.

In many cases marriage was more or less a business deal with the advantage resting mainly with the rich parents of the bride. Mutual arrangements were also made in which the bridegroom's sister was married to the sister of the bride.

This mutual arrangement was supposed to safeguard the interests of both the brides. If it did not work the worst sufferers were the brides.

All these customs, which have nothing to do with Islam, tended to reduce the status of women to that of feudal serfs.

Recently Government enacted legislation limiting dowries and expenditure on marriages and making marrying couples deposit a list of items being gifted to the bride with the priest solemnising the marriage along with a statement of expenditure incurred on the ceremonies.

The new law was a surprise. For days newspapers columns were crowded with announcements cancelling dinners or lunches arranged for marriages.

The Government has also set up a Women's Rights Committee chaired by the Attorney-General to prepare legislation to protect women's rights.

His Committee had not suggested any recommendation repugnant to the injunctions of Islam. He had to make this clear because religious conservative elements are opposed to new legislation being prepared to protect the interests of the divorced wife.

The Attorney-General said that under Islamic injunctions a divorced wife was entitled to the custody of minor children and if the husband tries to trump up false charges to prevent that happening, Islam provided that such falsehood be severely punished.

Similarly, the committee had suggested that if the husband did not give alimony to his wife within one month of the divorce, he should be jailed.

Women's Week was designed to focus public attention on all these problems. A leading Karachi daily said: "The problem here, as in many under-developed countries, is one of changing the basic attitudes towards the place of women in society as well as of safeguards of women's rights by legislative and executive action.

**NPA Feature Service.**

# Multiculturalism makes a stronger Canada.

Canada prides itself on the fact its citizens come from many cultural backgrounds. The various talents, cultures and technical skills we are able to enjoy, as Canadians, make Canada a strong and dynamic country.

Through its permanent policy on Multiculturalism your Canadian Government encourages the sharing of these cultural advantages so that all Canadians might benefit.

**HERE ARE SOME OF THE WAYS MULTICULTURALISM IS WORKING FOR YOU:**

- ☐ Assistance in organization and communication through ETHNIC GROUPS LIAISON.
- ☐ Building an awareness of our cultural diversity through the CANADIAN IDENTITIES PROGRAM.
- ☐ An advisory committee guides CANADIAN ETHNIC STUDIES.
- ☐ Funding for the development of NON-OFFICIAL-LANGUAGES TEACHING AIDS.
- ☐ Assisting in the organization of MULTICULTURAL CENTRES.
- ☐ Assisting immigrants through the IMMIGRANT INTEGRATION PROGRAM.
- ☐ Funding voluntary groups through the PROJECTS GRANTS PROGRAM.
- ☐ Production of multi-lingual films through THE NATIONAL FILM BOARD.
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*To present your views or to receive information write to:*

**Multiculturalism, 16th Floor,**
**66 Slater Street, OTTAWA, Ont.**
**K1A 0M5**

Hon. John Munro
Minister Responsible
for Multiculturalism

L'hon. John Munro
Ministre chargé
du multiculturalisme

# India during emergency

part 2

By Dr. A.M. Mathai

In the western world a lot is said and written about Sanjay Gandhi. In India also Sanjay is creating news. Even some of the local merchants advertise their products claiming that they are agents for Maruti - the car which is to be manufactured by Sanjay's firm. I talked to some of the intellectuals who are known to have mature and balanced views. They are worried about Sanjay's emergence. Nobody is worried about a Nehru dynasty being created in India. They don't see anything wrong with it if people in one family are talented to lead the nation. To them Sanjay is a right winger and his socialism is hollow lipservice and armchair socialism. He is brought up in the protected city atmosphere and he is unable to feel the pulse of the population. One of them even suggested that there is a plot to establish a right wing regime in India and Sanjay is being deliberately attacked and made a hero so that he can be brought to the forefront as national leader.

A number of people here inquired about the possibility of Mrs. Gandhi's party winning.

My own observation is that she will win but her present majority will be reduced unless there is a major incident of the type of a war with Pakistan or something like that. On the matter of emergency she has become more popular and her majority has increased by at least 10%. But she is definitely going to loose at least 20 percent on account of the invigorated family planning programme. All types of rumours are spreading all over the countryside. Even the country folks are reluctant to send their children for vaccination. The rumour is that the children will be sterilized. Even adults are afraid to go to hospitals. Then there are rumours about deaths, complications, loss of manhood etc resulting from birth control operations. Some educated ones are afraid that soon the religious balance will be upset because in effect only the Hindus are pressured into controlling the family size.

In any case some of the tactics used by overenthusiastic promoters of family planning coupled with organized rumours have created suspicion and fear among the general public. There is a Probability Model on the spread of diseases or rumours or how to spread them. I have seen it in action in India. There is no doubt that there is an organized attempt to spread all types of rumours. When even religious leaders, quoting "reliable sources", tell stories which excell even Old Testament stories one should conclude that there is something seriously wrong with the society.

Population is a great asset for any country if the leaders are capable of making use of the human resources. People spend millions of dollars to develop electronic equipments which can be used to perform limited tasks. A human being is such a wonderful electronic equipment which can perform great tasks. The mystery of it all is that you don't need years of research and vast amounts of funds to produce it. Its production needs only the most unskilled labour and with practically no technical knowhow. Hence what is needed is a proper utilization of human resources. Without changing the attitude of the people towards work and bringing about a reorientation in their thinking if the population is cut down the net effect will be 400 million people instead of 800 million where 99 percent being parasites on the remaining 1 percent hardworking people. The economic situation is not going to change without hard work. The nation will be weaker in every sense.

The emergency situation could have been profitably used in bringing about a change. The vast amount of human energy which was spent in jathas, agitations, buring buses and destruction of public property could have been redirected to creative work such as public work projects of cleaning cities, educating people of some clean habits, building roads, killing flies and rats and other useful activities. The early days of emergency were the right time to do it and even now it is not too late.

For the last thirty years bribery was the way of life and adulteration and blackmarketing were respected enterprises. Money could buy anything including justice. All the salaried people who were in a position to receive bribes had cultivated expensive habits of spending their income. Such a degeneration of every section of the society for the last thirty years cannot be corrected by simply declaring a state of emergency and doing very little to eradicate the ills of the society. Bribery can be dismissals and by reorientation courses for the remaining employees. When there are unemployed people around no corrupt official should have the right to hold a job. Stricter measures rather than a relaxation are needed to induce a sense of self discipline.

**PROPAGANDA**

It appears that the propaganda in the foreign press against emergency in India is achieving its aim. There is relaxation everywhere. Newspapers have slowly started gossipmongering and character assassinations. Politicians are becoming active again with manipulations and influence peddling. Long queues have started appearing in front of government offices. Taxiwalas have started asking for more than what is registered on the meter. Food items have not started disappearing from shops yet but it won't be long.

One item often seen in the foreign press is that people are afraid to talk and they look around for spies whenever they open their mouths. I have never seen any sign of this phenomenon. At least in Kerala nobody is seen to be afraid of talking about any subject.

At least 85 percent of the population was never adversely affected in anyway due to the implementation of the state of emergency. In fact they have enjoyed real freedom for the first time during the first few months of emergency. For the first time in the last thirty years they could get all items in the stores and that too at cheaper prices, they could expect to get pure milk from the milk suppliers, they could get into the local buses without being thrownout, they could pay their taxes without bribing officials, they could stop their compulsory subscriptions to newspapers run by each and every political party, they could stop compulsory contributions or protection money to every political party and the so called social groups, their children could get admission to colleges without paying "donations", they could expect to be heard if they had complaints about any official, they could carry their on baggage at the railway stations and bus terminuses without being mobbed and robbed by the scalled porters, they could enjoy working in the factories without being harrassed by union organizers, picketers and gundas belonging to other unions, they could get bus, train and plane reservations without bribing, they could go to hospitals and expect proper medical care and medicines rather than laxatives and muddywater for every illness, they could go to local banks and get a loan without bribing anybody and without going through loan sharks, they could get cement, fertilizers and insecticides in the open market, some of them knew for the first time that they could get improved varieties of seedlings, fertilizers and other items through government sources and that too at controlled prices, some of them knew for the first time that they were eligible to get agricultural loans and subsidies and loans for small scale industries, they could harvest their own paddy without being attacked by the socalled agricultural workers and in short, they could, for the first time, walk in dignity and work in peace without being bullied and kicked around by politicians, government officials, law enforcers, labour organizers, blackmarketeers and adulterators. These people never lost any freedom of speech, movement, worship and freedom to do their work, under emergency. For the first time they were liberated from the clutches of slavery and bondage induced by the corrupt system. It is unfortunate to see that they are slowly being put back into slavery and bondage by the relaxation of controls.

# *Book review*

# Khushwant Singh and the holy men

By Jagpal S. Tiwana

Khushwant Singh, Ed.: Gurus, Godmen and Good People. New Delhi, Orient Longman (Dist. in N. America by South Asia Books), 1975, 119 p. 19.

Khushwant Singh, the celebrated editor of the **Illustrated Weekly of India**, though a confirmed agnostic, could not remain impervious to the influence of the holy men of India. "My own interest in the phenomenon of Godmen was aroused by my meeting with Daõaji, ... the experience was traumatic," admits Khushwant Singh. The result is **Gurus, Godmen and Good People**, an anthology of twelve essays, eleven of them are on holy men of India. The twelfth essay is on that great saint of the Roman Catholic Church - Mother Teresa. "I have included her because she is a wonderful person as worthy of worship as any human being I have ever known," says the editor.

Ten of the essays in the anthology are contributed by the devotees of the Gurus, whilst the other two come from the pen of the editor. The elven holy men discussed in addition to Mother Teresa are: Sathya Sai Baba, Bhagwan Shree Rajnesh, Sri Anandamayee Ma, Sadguru Nirankari, Maharishi Mahesh Yogi, Neelakantha Tathaji, Radhasoamis, Shri Dattabal, Balyogeshwar, Swami Prabhupada and Swami Muktananda.

As is to be expected, the disciples have gone to great pains to identify the attributes of greatness in their Gurus. Their following in the West - a status symbol - is mentioned proudly. They believe, perhaps, that the guru's greatness in enhanced if an eminent political figure, or film star, is numbered among his devotees. No wonder, then, that some of them claim that Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Radhakrishnan, Indira Gandhi and film stars like Nargis and Abhi Bhattacharya have sought the blessings of their Gurus. In one case, even the agnostic Jawaharlal Nehru is reported to have visited a Guru with folded hands. One wonders if that was at election time! Khushwant Sing candidly points out, "The narrative is often repetitive, full of superlatives, and exaggerated claims regarding their following."

Here, in fairness to Guru Maharaji Ji, Balygoshwan, it might be alleged that Khushwant Singh has done him an injustice by writing this essay himself.

A notable omission in the anthology is an article on Yogi Harbhajan Singh. Khushwant Singh's apology for such omissions is lack of space, though the book consists of only 119 pages.

There is, however, quite a variety in the preaching of the Gurus so that everyone can get the message of his choice if he has a mystic bent of mind. Those who have faith in miracles, would find essays on Sai Baba, Neelakantha Tathaji, and Swami Muktananda quite inspiring. The Nirankaris' faith has a special appeal to those who believe in "Universal Brotherhood" and do not consider beef-eating, smoking and drinking to be evil. And to the western sceptic who needs scientific evidence to prove the benefits of meditation, the laboratory investigations of Dr. Wallace of the Harvard University Medical School on TM, provide convincing data.

No doubt, thousands of people derive some kind of solace from their Gurus. What can be more reliable than an eye-witness account of a non-believer in this context? "I have seen people on the verge of nervous breakdown restored to mental health, epileptics cured of epilepsy ... even serious physical injury which had stubbornly refused to yield to medical treatment respond to the healing touch of the Guru," says Khushwant Singh.

However, the benefactions of the Gurus to ailing mankind pale into insignificance before the selfless service of Mother Teresa to the dying, the diseased, the sick and the crippled of the Calcutta slums. This makes one wonder sometimes that when so much needs to be done in their own land, the spiritual leaders of India find time to succumb to the attractions of the materialistic West.

Although the list price of the book is $9. - a bit too high for its size and contents - a 40 per cent discount is given by South Asia Books to individual buyers.

# Poronography is boring

New Delhi, Jan. 30 (Samachar): Noted Italian Director Michaelangelo Antonioni says that a new generation of film-makers had come up in his country to maintain the high standards of cinema that Italy has set for the world.

Addressing a news conference here at the venue of the sixth International Film Festival, Mr. Antonioni said directors like Bertolusci have come forward to fill the void created by the death of Pablo Pasolini.

He made telling remarks about sex and pornography which have heavily influenced the world cinema. "I do not like pornography, I think it is boring".

As for violence, he drew the line where the motive behind the violence is involved. "Violence of the people oppressed in right and violence of the oppressor is wrong".

No nation can establish its identity without violence, according to Mr. Antonioni. "You cannot have the third world without violence".

Mr. Antonioni said: "When I was young I wanted to be a writer, but I realised that I could not express myself quickly and clearly.

Although a director who has insisted on scripting his own film, Mr. Antonioni said he took to film-making rather than writing because "I am not very intelligent, you know".

# Cranes for Cuba

New Delhi, Jan. 30 (Samachar): India will supply Cuba with four transhipment cranes for installation in a nickel enterprises being modernised with Soviet assistance.

This is in tune with the joint protocol on production cooperation in third countries, signed between India and the Sovier Union in September last.

# Diabetes control without tears

New Delhi, Jan. 30 (Samachar): A diabetic patient need no more live in perpetual fear of rice and alcohol if he goes by the typically Indian diet pattern prescribed by Indian doctors.

A new book on "Diabetes Mellitus" edited by Dr. M. Bhaskar Rao Assistant Professor of Medicine at Maulana Azad Medical College on behalf of the Research Society for Study of Diabetes in India, gives important instructions as to how a patient can live with diabetes by controlling diets.

According to research work done both in North and South India, there is no stigma attached to rice eating by diabetics.

"It is a common misconception that rice is not to be consumed by diabetics and wheat is preferable", an article in the book by Prof. M. Viswanathan and Prof. Hari Vaisnnava says."

The article stresses that "there is no appreciable difference in the carbo-hydrate content of the major cereals" and there is no need to change over from rice to wheat or "vice versa". The restriction is only with regard to the quantity of cereals used, it says.

A diabetic can also use alcohol if he so chooses, "but in strict moderation". However, sweet wines and liquors are best avoided.

If spirits like whisky, gin, rum and brandy are consumed, an appropriate reduction in calorie intake from other food is necessary since each gram of alcohol releases seven calories.

However, patients taking insulin are advised to be careful with alcohol since insulin may aggravate the intoxicating effect of alcohol.

Moreover, alcohol stimulates one's appetite and a diabetic is prone to break the dietary regulations.

The article advises patients to eat protein-rich Bengal gram and black gram since they help prevent atherosclerosis (hardening of arteries) by reducing blood cholesterol. Hardening of the arteries in diabetics can lead to heart attacks and strokes.

# EMPLOYERS:

## Here are 3 things you must know about running a business.

First, keep accurate wage records for your employees for at least 2 years and in some cases 5 years including name and address, hours worked each day and week, gross earnings, amount and purpose of each deduction, net pay, overtime pay, vacation pay and termination pay. That's what the Employment Standards Act requires. By doing these things, you'll be able to show you've paid your employees what they're legally entitled to receive, and also protect yourself from unjust claims.

Second, make sure your business's premises and working conditions conform to the safety and health regulations set forth in The Construction Safety Act, The Industrial Safety Act and The Mining Act (Part IX). That's as much in your own interest as in your employees', because safe, healthy premises and working conditions make good business sense.

Third, always hire qualified people for any job openings, regardless of race, colour, religion, sex or national background. The Human Rights Code insists upon this, but you probably do it already, because it's just smart business to hire the person with the most talent and ability. After all, the better the employee, the better the job gets done.

The point is, these three sensible steps are the right, as well as the legal things to do. And if you have any questions about them, contact your nearest Ontario Ministry of Labour office.

We're here to advise and help you...and we will.

Ontario Ministry of Labour

Bette Stephenson, M.D., *Minister*

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LONDON 360 Wellington St. N6A 3R4 · OTTAWA 2197 Riverside Dr. K1H 7X3 · SLT. STE. MARIE 125 Brock St. P6A 3B6 · SUDBURY 1538 LaSalle Blvd. P9A 1Z7
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# Conditions for accepting foreign donations

New Delhi. (Samachar): The government has explained the provisions of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act which came into force on August 5 and seeks to tighten and streamline the procedure for receipt of such contributions by Indian citizens.

While prohibiting outright receipt of foreign contributions by any legislator, office-bearer of political party and some other categories, it also stipulates the conditions under which such others might accept such donations.

According to official sources, the Act has been amended to ensure that "our parliamentary institutions, political organisations, academic and other voluntary organisations and persons working in important areas of national life as well as editors, columnists etc. of registered newspapers do not act, due to foreign obligation, in a manner inconsistent without national values."

A release by the Home Ministry explained in detail the various restrictions contemplated in the Act.

According to Section 4, foreign contribution shall not be accepted by a candidate for election, correspondent, columnist, cartoonist, editor, owner, printer or publisher of a registered newspaper, government servant or employee of any corporation, member of a legislature or an office-bearer of a political party.

This section specifies total restrictions on acceptance of foreign contribution by these persons or organisations. Acceptance of foreign contribution in violation of Section 4 is punishable with imprisonment of fine or both. Persons or organisations listed in Section 4 are required to observe caution so that they do not violate this mandatory provision of the law.

Section 5 provides that an organisation of a political nature not being a political party can accept foreign contribution but with the prior permission of the government. Such organisations have to be notified in the official gazette to apply this section of the Act to these organisations. The notification has not yet been issued and the matter is under consideration of the government.

Under Section 6, every association or organisation having a definite cultural, economic, educational, religious or social programme can receive foreign contribution, but they shall have to give intimation of the receipt of foreign contribution to the Central government within 30 days of its actual receipt. Foreign contribution has been defined in the Act to mean donation, delivery or transfer made by any foreign source of any article, currency of foreign security. Persons, institutions receiving foreign contributions under this section have to furnish to the government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, bi-annual counts of these contributions as prescribed under the rules. Violation of these provisions by way of accepting foreign contribution when it is prohibited, or not obtaining prior permission where it is prescribed, or not furnishing intimation of accounts are punishable in law by imprisonment or fine or both.

Section 7 provides that every citizen of India receiving scholarship or stipend from any "foreign source" shall intimate the Central government within 30 days of the receipt of such scholarships, about the receipt thereof and the manner of utilisation. If the person receiving the scholarship is residing outside India, then he can give the intimation within 60 days. The rules provide that this intimation need not be given when the value of the scholarship is less than Rs. 36,000 per annum. This section applies to all citizens of India and not to any specific category.

The Act also restricts, under Section 9, acceptance of foreign hospitality without prior permission of the Central government by four categories of persons. These are members of legislatures, office-bearers of political parties, government servants or employees of any government corporation. Foreign hospitality will include the cost of travel, boarding, lodging and other expense met by the foreign host.

# Kill the Bill

The Immigration Bill now pending before Parliament is a repressive proposal that threatens fundamental rights of permanent residents, visitors and even Canadian citizens, says the International Committee Against Racism.

This Bill calls for:

The setting up of a pass law society by requiring all visitors and permanent residents to submit to fingerprinting and photographing at the request of an Immigration Officer. Sections 115 (O) and 111.

Arrest without warrant upon suspicion. Section 104 (2).

Present permanent residents to they now have in certain cases. Section 27.

Deportation of visitors without a hearing upon the signature of two Government Ministers. Section 39.

Establishment of the S.A.D. - Special Advisory Board - which can recommend the deportation of certain permanent residents without giving reasons. (Section 40) or rights to appeal (Section 83).

Inequality of treatment for new immigrants in that terms and conditions may be imposed against them. Sections 14 and 15.

Forcing a person to make incriminating statements against himself (Section 9(3), 99, and 12(4) on penalty of six months in jail.

Denying the rights of freedom of assembly and freedom of association to certain immigrants with the threat of deportation. Sections 14, 15.

Enlargement of the classes of persons subject to deportation. Sections 27, 19(2)C.

Elimination of the power of the Immigration Appeal Board to deal with re-hearings. Section 84.

Giving arbitrary power to Deportation Officers. Sections 6 and 30(2).

Permanent residents to be deemed to have lost their status if they remain outside Canada for more than 183 days in a 12-month period. Section 24(2).

Exclusion of certain returning permanent residents without prior notice. Section 19(2).

Doing away with the concept of domicile even though citizenship is not automatic after 5 years. Section 2.

## Golden Peacock for Japanese film

New Delhi, Jan. 30 (Samachar): The curtain was wrung on India's 6th International Film Festival with the prestigious Golden Peacock going to Japanese entry "ANI IMO-TO".

Announcing the award, Chairman of the Jury Satyajit Ray lauded the film for its "overall excellence in direction, acting and design and its powerful story."

As the director of the film Tadashi Imai, came on the dais to receive the award from President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, he was given a thunderous ovation by the distinguished audience. The Golden Peacock for the best short film went to Indian entry "After the Silence", directed by S. Sukhdev.

The Silver Peacocks for best acting went to Hungarian actress Jana Pilichtova for her performance in "Reflections"

# State Bank office in Toronto

By: Manjula Parakot

To thousands of immigrants of Indian origin living in Toronto and Canada it should act as a damper to learn that the recently opened office of the State Bank of India in Toronto is purely a representative office, with a single representative performing liaison duties only.

The existing Canadian Bank Act does not allow foreign banks to open either branches or subsidiaries or perform any actual banking services such as open accounts, remit money or negotiate import or export documents. This particular Act is scheduled for review by the Canadian government in June 77 after a ten-year period, and expectations run high on it being amended to allow foreign banks to transact full banking services in Canada. Assuming that Parliament approves this amendment to the Act, the State Bank of India office will apply to the appropriate authorities for a licence to establish and operate a banking subsidiary. At this stage, it is anticipated that the one-man representative office will expand into a "full-fledged branch office" utilizing 8-12 man-years in their day-to-day operation. Therefore by Christmas of 77 we can hope to bank on the office of the State Bank of India here, to remit money to India, obtain travellers cheques in rupees and open personal accounts as well as do wholesale banking on a larger scale. It must be emphasized here that deposit and lending rates would be in line with Canadian banks.

Until then this representative office will continue to:

1) assist in the development of a two-way Indo-Canadian trade by putting business houses in both countries in touch with each other and by disseminating information in Canada about Indian trade control and foreign exchange regulations and;

2) advise immigrants of Indian origin resident in Canada about the various investment schemes of the Government of India and more particularly the foreign currency (non-resident) account scheme.

M. Khan has been appointed representative of this office. Prior to this three-year posting abroad, Mr. Khan was Manager of the International Banking Division of the State Bank of India in Bombay. He is a certified associate of the Indian Institute of Bankers, has travelled to Japan, London, France and Spain and acquired extensive experience in handling foreign exchange business. He may be contacted at (416) 862-7699 for additional information.

At the close of the interview Mr. Khan stressed on the vital role the Emergency has played in restoring India's economic equilibrium. Prior to the Emergency in June 1975, India's foreign exchange reserves stood at $750 Million. Today her reserves are in order of $3.5 Billion, thanks to a tremendous increase in exports as well as large remittances by Indians abroad under the foreign currency (non-resident) account scheme. Hopefully by the end of 1977 Mr. Khan will have established a branch of the bank in Toronto thereby adding one more branch office to the list of State Bank of India overseas offices already in operation in USA, UK, W.Germany, Bahamas, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh.

## Dipti Sarkar performs in Unesco

Mrs. Dipti Sarkar who has an Indian classical Dance School in Toronto performed 'Dances of India' at the UNESCO auditorium in Paris on Nov. 19 under the auspices of UNESCO.

Mrs. Sarkar was introduced by T. Bokhari, the current president who is a representative from Pakistan. He said a few words praising the classical dance style of India before the international audience; majority of them were French. he appreciated the artist's effort in bringing the ancient art before the international gathering. Mrs. Sarkar herself gave the introduction of the dance both in English as well as in French.

Dipti opened her dance programme with Ganesh Vandana - followed by three well performed classical south Indian temple dances Bharatnatyam. The soft movement of Allaripu, the highly technical and complex rhythm of Jatiswaram and the acme of 'lasya' and the feminine beauty of Tillana were all delicately displayed with her characteristic grace, speed, versatility and mastery of the art. She then danced Kathak, the north Indian classical dance style for a continuous half an hour. It was comprised of Nritta (essentially abstract dancing), Nritya (dancing with acting where Dipti performed both the role of Srikrishna and Sriradha and then 'Ras-Lila' in Vrindaban. She ended her Kathak style by performing 'Tatkar with fast and rhythmic movement of her feet accompanied by tabla only. She ended her programme by a folkdance from Bengal. She received a standing ovation in the end and was acclaimed by the dance critics in Paris press very highly.

At the completion of the programme Dipti was specially thanked and congratulated by the Director Mr. Hans Weiler who is a representative from W. Germany. He also appreciated the help and encouragement provided to Dipti by her husband Dr. B. Sarkar who is currently a visiting Professor in Universitie de Paris - Sorbonne.

## KUROSAWA FOR WORKING WITH INDIAN PRODUCER

New Delhi, Jan. 30 (Samachar): Veteran Japanese film director Akira Kurosawa says he is thinking of producing a film in co-operation with an Indian film-maker.

However, this was subject to his finding a suitable subject, he told newsmen.


# Good Citizenship deserves a medal

Do you know anyone here in Ontario who—through selflessness, humanity and kindness without expecting anything in return—has made this a better province in which to live?

That's the kind of person for whom the Ontario Medal for Good Citizenship was established.

Recipients are selected by an independent Advisory Council of Ontario citizens whose honorary chairman is the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province.

Anyone may nominate a person for the Ontario Medal, and nomination forms are available by writing:

Executive Secretary
Advisory Council
Ontario Medal for Good Citizenship
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario M7A 1A1

Making a nomination is itself an act of appreciation for good citizenship. All nominations should be received by April 15, 1977.

ONTARIO MEDAL FOR GOOD CITIZENSHIP

# Toronto Sikhs honour Carson

By Scott Young

The Shromani Sikh Society gave Mr Carson a sword and called him "a really great hero." Good for the Shromani Sikh Society. It acted directly and well; and if by so doing it encourages others to be vigilantes against racism, maybe the world can tolerate that at least as well as it can the consummate pussy-footing of everybody else.

Anyway, I'm not surprised, on second thought, that only the Sikhs came up with an award. Police Chief Harold Adamson, on CBC radio the other day, counselled people, in effect, not to intervene directly. They should call police, keep the incident under surveillance, try to remember anything that would help police or courts later.

Maybe this makes sense for the elderly, the weak, the irresolute. Yet, isn't it a denial? Isn't it better, in human terms, to be like a truck driver a year or so ago who saw three men attacking a TTC driver and jammed on his brakes, jumped out, and started swinging? If racial slurs are countered by direct action, even if it's only verbal. Might we not introduce at least a few dumbbells to the mysteries of how to think and act in a way that is acceptable in a civilized society? Words need not always lead to blows.

The alternative, the spirit of don't-get-involved, is social suicide. The only real safeguard needed before speaking up is the common sense to make sure what an altercation is about (not all inter-racial incidents are necessarily racist).

Anyway, in my opinion, people who have the bravery and humanity to act in some way when other people are being bullied should be honored, thanked, treated as exceptional citizens. It diminishes us all when this does not happen at an official level of our society.

[The Globe and Mail.]

# How much immigration do we want?

**REMARKS BY HON. BUD CULLEN, MINISTER OF MANPOWER AND IMMIGRATION IN TORONTO**

For the first time in our history we are asking the question: "How much immigration do we want?" What we are saying in this legislation is that the Minister of Manpower and Immigration would announce annually to Parliament the government's forecast of the number of immigrants that it believed should be admitted to Canada during any given period of time. The forecast would be determined after consultations with the provinces and would take into account a wide range of consideration, including regional, demographic and labour market needs, so that we can manage our growth and development more effectively. We are not saying that we will set quotas and we are not saying that for two very good reasons.

First, particularly in the context of immigration, I personally feel that quota has a racist connotation which suggests that only a limited number of people from specific countries will be allowed in. That is not our intention and it will not happen. We are concerned only with overall numbers -- what we want to establish is a global level. Nevertheless, it has been brought to my attention that some members of the black community still feel that even global levels will act against the interests of non-white immigrants. I want to assure them that this will not happen. When our annual immigration was around the 200,000 level, there was no deliberate reduction in the non-white immigration. If we didn't believe then that we should reduce the percentage of non-white immigration, I do not see why we would be any more likely to do so if our target were 140,000.

The second reason why I dislike the word quota is that it suggests only a certain number of people will be let in each year - no more, no less. Our prescribed levels will have a built-in flexibility which will allow us to accept additional or fewer numbers in any one year depending on conditions at the time. For example, there could be an unexpected refugee movement such as we had with the Ugandan Asians and the South Vietnamese for which we would want to adjust, and this legislation will provide for just that type of circumstance.

The second matter which seems to cause some misapprehension is the provision for encouraging immigrants to settle in certain designated areas in Canada for up to six months. Far from being the kind of negative or restrictive policy which some see it as, it is in fact a plus factor for prospective immigrants. Applicants who would not ordinarily have sufficient points to be admitted to the country could earn additional points by agreeing to settle in a community which would be designated in consultation again with the provinces. It would be a golden opportunity for people who otherwise could not be admitted to Canada. The prospective immigrants would of course have the option of turning down our offer should it not be agreeable to them.

The residence requirement in a designated community is certainly not an unreasonable request or an infringement of human rights. A great number of Canadians agree to similar conditions when they sign contracts to work in Northern Canada. In return for a chance at a better quality of life, many Canadians and immigrants alike, I am sure, would be willing to accept much more.

As you might have noted, these two new provisions with regards to the establishment of levels and the settlement of immigrants will require that the Federal Minister of Manpower and Immigration establish a formal consultation pattern with all of the provinces. One positive aspect of the new legislation is in fact that I, and my successors, will be required by law to discuss with our provincial counterparts what their immigration requirements will be in terms of numbers and skills.

Under the British North America Act, immigration is indeed a shared jurisdiction, but the federal government retains primacy in that most important role in order to determine the overall impact which must be in the best interests of all of Canada. However, once the immigrants have settled in this country, the provinces then have considerable responsibility in the area of immigrant settlement.

I am proud to be associated with this new immigration legislation. It enshrines for the first time in immigration law such fundamental principles as non-discrimination, respect for the family, our concern for refugees, and the promotion of economic, demographic, social and cultural goals.

It is a flexible, humane and long overdue piece of legislation, and if the initial response of the opposition parties and the general public is any indication, I am confident it will have a speedy passage in the House.

Some have expressed a certain fear that we might want to keep out those who will upset what is delicately referred to as our "cultural purity". That of course will never happen for two basically simple reasons. First of all we do not and will never support that sort of discriminatory policy, and secondly, the character of Canada is already multicultural and we are all much better for it. We now have within our borders people of every race and colour and that is not going to change.

Some 50 per cent of Metro Toronto's 2.3 million people were born outside Canada. Because of this cultural mix, Toronto has become a vibrant and cosmopolitan place -- described in one magazine article as a "once-sedate city that is now a rival for other cities to reckon with".

If there is one thought that I would like to leave you with this evening it is this: If Canada is a land of golden opportunity, it may well be because Canada is a land of immigrants. With the exception of our native people, we are all in the final analysis, immigrants or children of immigrants who have together built this country into one of the great nations of the world. So when we talk of immigration as a privilege, I often wonder whose privilege it is: the immigrants or the country which has the tremendous advantage of prospering in an atmosphere of rich and varied cultures. I believe it is a mutual privilege and it is on this basis that we have drafted our new immigration Act.

# Cement in good demand

Cement from India is in good demand abroad. About 36,620 tonnes of cement were exported at a value of Rs. 142 million during 1975-76. A sizeable export trend continued in the subsequent year as would be evident from the export level attained at 26,381 tonnes at a value of Rs. 98 million registered during April to September last year.

The principal customers of Indian cement are the neighbouring countries of West Asia. The Cement production in India touched a record level of 18.5 million tonnes in 1976.

## Help offered

New Delhi, Jan. 30 (Samachar): President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed assured Laotian President Souphanouvong that "within the limits of our capabilities, we will be only too happy to be associated with your efforts" in the reconstruction and development of Laos.

Speaking at a banquet given in honour of the visiting President, Mr. Ahmed said it was only to be expected that India and Laos, "as heirs to a common cultural tradition," would resume their age old links which had been snapped during the colonial era.

**GOLD DEPOSITS**

Calcutta, Jan. 30 (Samachar): Researchers of the Geological Survey of India have found signs of uranium and gold deposits near Shillong

# Immigrant women protest

By F.S. Manor
Prairie Correspondent, Canadian Scene

The immigrant woman of yore, who stayed home cooking for the farm hands and looking after the children, has now been replaced by a skilled and often highly educated woman immigrant, whose knowledge of English may be defective, but whose trade or professional skills may be equal, and even superior, to established Canadians.

However, when such a skilled woman arrives in Canada, she is met with a mentality that does not seem to have changed since those pioneering days of bewildered, illiterate women in babuskhas huddling together in the immigration halls of a new, baffling country. This at least, is the complaint of immigrant women in Winnipeg voiced on their behalf, and loudly applauded by them, by a regional co-ordinator of Manpower's women employment programs, Miss Monica Feist.

Miss Feist said that women receive little encouragement to learn English. The main emphasis is placed on the man as the potential breadwinner. Whatever their skills, women are channelled into sewing factories or low-paid service jobs. When they demand training, the training offered is again in these same areas, traditionally considered 'a woman's job'.

There are other problems that face the immigrant woman. If she is a mother, she will find an insufficient number of day-care centres where she could leave her children while taking a training course or learning English.

Another difficulty is the validation of a woman's degree or diploma. As a woman psychologist told the conference, held recently at the International Centre in Winnipeg, the 40 below temperature the immigrants experience on the Prairies is positively balmy when compared to the frosty reception they meet when submitting their degrees for validation.

There is, moreover, a shortage of teachers capable of teaching English as a second language. This problem is compounded by the women immigrants' need to find such teachers, at odd hours, to fit in with the new Canadian's household duties and maternal tasks.

The conference came to the conclusion that in immigration, as elsewhere, this was still a man's world, and that the potential of the immigrant woman was largely neglected. The official assumption was that a woman, however career-oriented in the old country, once in Canada will stay home, wash dishes and learn English by watching TV situation comedies.

There were many practical suggestions voiced at the conference, including the need to impress upon immigrant women, before they come to Canada, the requirements of having their degrees and diplomas validated, the need to become familiar with the English language, and a pre-immigration knowledge of the labour market in the woman's particular skills.

On the other hand, some unused funds should be earmarked to provide more language trainging for women; the authorities that come most frequently into contact with immigrants should have bilingual staff speaking the main immigrants' languages; more use should be made of ethnic newspapers to advertise jobs and opportunities for immigrants.

However, the emphasis was on teaching English. This remains the main problem, and one where immigrant women feel most deprived.

# More IDS conferences

Dr. E.F. Schumacher, a well known British Economist and author of the excellent book "Small is Beautiful" will be visiting the United States and Canada during February and March, 1977. He will be speaking to groups in various places such as New York, Chicago, Detroit and Berkeley about "Intermediate and Appropriate Technology" and their applications. Even though he originally applied, and is continuing to do so very successfully, the ideas in the developing countries such as India and Tanzania, the developed countries are also increasingly becoming aware of the relevence of his concepts, whether it be alternate sources of energy (with more emphasis on renewable rather than non-renewable sources), ecology, or simple life styles (more is not necessarily better).

India Development Service (IDS) is co-sponsoring a major regional conference to be held in Chicago on March 18-19 (Friday evening and Saturday). The conference will consist of three major sessions, namely, introductory plenary session, series of simultaneous workshops and a concluding session. IDS is organizing a workshop on "Dr. Schumacher and Third World Development". There will be a major presentation by an organization involved in projects in countries around the world including India, Brazil, and South Korea. The presentation will include details of their project in India within a global perspective of development.

IDS is also co-operating with the Intermediate Technology Group in Menlo Park, California, by the publicizing of this event in the Indian Community. IDS is working with organizations such as Association of Indians in America, (AIA) and India Club of Columbia University in New York and Society for Rapid Advancement of India (SRAI) in Los Angeles in this work. Various American groups contacted by Intermediate Technology, Menlo Park, California are already working on organizing of the meetings.

See page 12

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# Kitchen Korner

*Mrs. Pranati SenGupta*

**SPEEDY TANDOORI**

2 broiler-fryers (about 2½ lbs. each), quartered
2/3 cup evaporated milk
1 tsp. salt
1½ envelopes (1¾ oz. each envelope) onion-soup mix
3 slices day-old bread
½ tsp. chili powder

Make soft crumbs with bread, using blender or grinder. Pour evaporated milk into a pie plate; stir in ½ tsp. of the salt. Empty onion mix into a second pie plate. Add soft bread crumbs, chili powder, remaining salt, and mix well. Dip each chicken piece into evaporated milk, then into onion mixture to coat well. Place chicken pieces on wire rack for 15 minutes to allow coating to set. Place, not touching, in a single layer skin side up in a buttered large shallow baking pan. Bake in 350 F. oven for 65 to 80 minutes, or until chicken is tender and richly browned.

**MANGO FLUFF**

2 cups canned mango pulp
30 marshmallows (large variety)
1/3 cup sugar or to taste
½ pint whipping cream (3 to 3½ cups whipped)

In a medium pan combine mango, sugar and marshmallows. Cook over low heat, stirring all the time, until marshmallows melt. Remove from heat. Beat cream in a chilled medium-size bowl until stiff, and fold into thickened mango mixture until no streaks of white remain. Spoon into a crystal bowl or into individual wine goblets. Chill 5 to 6 hours before serving.

**CORRECTION**

From last week's recipe (Baked Pullao, January 20, 77) please omit 4 cups hot milk. Only ½ cup hot milk is needed.

**GENIE IN THE KITCHEN**

The address of the author of the book "Genie in the Kitchen (reviewed in our issue dated November 18, 1976) is Mrs. B. Michael, 3 Willisden Road, Willowdale, Ontario, M2H 1V5." Anyone wishing to have a copy may write to the author. Price $2.50.

# Anti-racism training urged

The executive director of the Ontario Human Rights Commission, George Brown has stated that the training of new teachers should include instruction in immigrant cultures in order to prevent racism from developing in the classroom.

Brown's suggestions came in response to a statement by Metro trustees that a plan was being devised to tackle racism in Metro school classrooms.

Brown said the plan was a tremendous opportunity to get at the root of the problem but unless the teachers were trained to understand the students they wouldn't be able to give their best performance.

Metro trustees have come up with a plan to diffuse racism in the school system. While the various Metro boards are waiting for special reports and studies on the issue of racism in the school system, a new plan has been designed, which, it is hoped will deal with friction among students who come from a variety of ethnic backgrounds.

The plan includes special classes to help students understand each other's culture, language and history, a curriculum content that will make classroom subjects appealing to children of every ethnic origin, and an increase in specialist teachers to help children improve their command of the English language.

Although Metro trustees are aware of, and indeed are trying to bring about changes that will better the racial climate in the classrooms, there is the question of money. There has not been any special allocations for the teaching of English as a second language, and the costs of this program have had to be borne by juggling finances.

(Contrast).

# Few non-whites in top civil service jobs

Only three non-whites out of 235 hold positions in the higher ranks of the Ontario civil service. This information was the result of a survey done by the Canadian Civil Liberties Association during last summer and fall. One of the civil servants is Black and the other two are Japanese.

The survey, which was funded by the Atkinson Charitable Foundation, will be handed over to the Ontario Human Rights Commission for consideration.

Mr. Alan Borovoy, counsel to the Association said that the research was undertaken because of an increase in racial tension in Ontario. Other studies are planned for next year, but the focus of this one was the government since "they set the example", Mr. Borovoy said.

(Contrast).

**Rs. 46 - CRORE WORLD BANK LOAN TO T.N. SOON**

Madras, Jan. 30 (Samachar): The World Bank will give Rs.46 crores ($51 million), loan to Tamil Nadu for its various projects covering slum improvement, water supply, drainage and transport.

# Inquiry into complaint

Toronto - A public board of inquiry has been appointed by the Honourable Bette Stephenson, M.D. Minister of Labour, under The Ontario Human Rights Code, to hear and decide a complaint of discrimination in employment on the basis of creed.

Ishar Singh of Unionville, a Sikh who wears a beard and turban, alleges that he was denied consideration for a job as a security guard for those reasons by Security Investigation Services Protection Company, Pears Avenue, Toronto.

The company insists its employees be clean-shaven and conform to its requirements regarding uniforms. The complainant maintains that both beard and turban are an integral part of his religion.

Professor Peter A. Cumming, Osgoode Hall Law School, York University, was appointed the board of inquiry.

The efforts of the Ontario Human Rights Commission to effect a conciliation settlement in this complaint were not successful.

All board of inquiry hearings are open to the public. They are appointed by the Minister of Labour after conciliation efforts by the Commission have been exhausted without a successful resolution being reached. The Chairman of a Board of Inquiry under The Ontario Human Rights Code is independent of the Commission and may make any order he sees fit to bring remedy if he finds that discrimination did take place. The date and place of the hearing will be announced later.

**SUBSTANTIAL HEADWAY IN IMPORT SUBSTITUTION**

New Delhi, Jan. 30 (Samachar): The Directorate-General of Technical Development (DGTD) has reported significant success in the drive for import substitution.

According to the annual report of the DGTD for the period ending July 1976 there would be further substantial import substitution over the next few years with the step up in the production of steel and non-ferrous metals of existing categories and plans for the manufacture of additional categories.

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# Popular Indian sitarist in Montreal

By: Sarah Raj

Rahul Sariputhra with his bright style of Music came to West thrilled the audience of many Americans, Canadians, and the Scandinavians with his marvellous Sitar artistry. Like a raceme, he plays phrases; the spring of love, hot summer, the whithering pathos of winter and the peaceful autum.

I have heard his concerts many times. The first one being at Loyola College Chapel, later at Man and His World's India Pavillion and a live concert of C.B.C. (The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation).

The concert was on the air on Christmas day; the Producer Kit Kinnaird is a lady who understands the philosophy of Indian Music as it enlightens like every other music, the culture of those people of that country. For the last four years Rahul Sariputhra was giving concerts at C.B.C. with Narendra Varma on Tabla.

He played Ragamala and raga Hemant at the concert of C.B.C. Radio on December 24 and 25 both AM and FM. It was a rhythmic manipulation of notes and harmony. He has a divine concentration. In dance the artiste gives Bhava, facial expression, for the meaning of a song. Rahul while playing a raga brings out a specific Bhava by touching certain notes and makes the audience to give Bhava accordingly to his music.

It is connected with eternal Universe. He has a Dharshan of Divine power through his fingers which plays magic on his Sitar. On hearing his music one can see the nature of progress, nature of joy and the nature of the infinite. Through the vibrations of his Sitar one can feel the vibrations of the Universe.

Rahul says: "Music is a versatile art. It lends itself easily to alliances with words, as in song and in dance. Throughout history, music has been an important adjunct to life. In BUDHISM the 7th of the 12 stages in the chain of dependent organisation, a being takes an individuality and is reborn. Sensation originates from contact (Sparisa) between the senses and the objects. When the sense comes into contact with an object, the impression thus formed produces in the individual, a sensation of an agreeable nature. The individual developes an attachment to it and a "thirst" for further sensation which marks the next link in the chain. I can say the Music is born here."

Rahul Sariputhra is a good painter. He has painted many pictures. When he was a child he heard music in the form of Bajans. That developed his great love for music. He went to Bombay to get his academic qualifications. But his anxiety to learn Sitar drove him to the great master Ala Uddin Khan who was the Guru of Ravi Shankar and father of Ali Akbar Khan who established a college of music at California. Ala Uddin Khan lived a life of a Saint for 108 years. Rahul learnt Sitar from him for seven years. And also he did his Masters in music.

Rahul has travelled throughout States and some parts of Europe. Now he has settled down in Montreal for the time being giving performances and teaching to few selected students who adore Sitar.

Indian music became a fashion in States and Canada when it was adopted by Beatles and young Canadians. Rahul's way of performing and teaching is par excellence and today the people of Montreal love it. He has a fine album of records. He is accompanied all the time by Narendra Varma on Tabla. Narendra Varma is the disciple of Ala Rakha, the master of rhythm. Ala Rakha is the one who brought the uniquiness of the Indian Rhythm to the Western World. Rahul with Narendra is giving concert again at C.B.C. in March and on the stage at Cinema 5 in April.

# They were elected

The India Canada Association of Saskatchewan held its first annual general meeting on January 9, 1977 and elected Vipin Prasad of 209 Habkirk Dr. as president. Other members of the executive include:

Pavitra Sen - First Vice-President
Nanda Rao - Second Vice-President
Dr. V.V. Rao - Secretary
Govind Das - Asst. Secretary
Ved Arora - External Co-ordinator
Pran Vohra - Treasurer
Om Chokriwala - Public Relations Secretary

D.K. Anant, J.S. Bubber, Arvind Patel, Ravi Patel, S. Rajan, Arun Verma, M. Akrem, S.S. Bilkhu, Mahesh Kapadia, K.L. Kodandapani, Girish Patel, and K.C. Kapila are members at large.

Dr. S.V. Sood will continue to be a member of the executive as the immediate past president.

The Association's objectives include promoting social, cultural and educational understanding between persons of East Indian ethnic origin and other residents of Canada.

Om Chokriwala
Public Relations Secretary.


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# CLASSIFIEDS

## MATRIMONIALS

Well settled match for Hindu divorcee girl, 34, 5'-3", fair complexion, graduate student Canadian University, excellent employment opportunities. Reply #M-1180 The Canadian India Times.

Correspondence invited from young men between 28 to 32, settled in Canada or USA or UK or relatives of those willing and eligible to settle in Canada for a beautiful Hindu girl, 27, educated Canadian Citizen. Holds a settled job. Family settled in Canada. Write with recent photograph and expectations to start with - to #M-1191, The Canadian India Times.

Looking for a suitable match for youngman, 33, of Punjabi background. Employed as workshop technologist in Ontario. No bars. Brothers and relatives well settled in North America and Europe. Reply #M-1194, The Canadian India Times with returnable photograph and other particulars.

Established Indian physician handsome outgoing bachelor seeks professional girl age 30 years, height 5' 3", slim, beautiful, smart, affectionate. Reply #M-1195, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted a suitable immigrant match for Punjabi Hindu bachelor, 29, qualified engineer from England doing post graduate work in American University. Box 883, Oshawa, Ontario.

Suitable Medico, PE or PG Jat Sikh match for a cultured, sweet tempered, tall (5' 6") slim, beautiful, graduate girl with professional training, English School convent educated. Belongs to highly respectable and connected family settled in Canada. Father Class 1 Officer (retd.). Write M-1199 Canadian India Times with details and photograph.

Matrimonial correspondence invited for
(1) 23 year old, 5'-4", beautiful, slim Malhotra girl completing 3 years commercial arts course in April.
(2) 25 year old, 5'-9" handsome Sahni boy, B.A., running television business.
(3) 22 year old, 5'-3" beautiful B.A., B.T. Sahni girl completing M.A. in April.
Apply with details c/o M-1200, The Canadian India Times.

Female Jain, 23, 5'-2", fair, beautiful, smart, B.A. well-versed, household. Family well settled in U.S.A. and early marriage either in U.S.A. or Canada or India invites correspondence from well settled professional. Gujaratis only need apply. Full details must, with returnable recent photographs. M-1201, The Canadian India Times.

Engineer, Punjabi Origin, invites correspondence from educated, sharp and beautiful girl, please write to:
Kehar, 40 Doverdale News (S.E.), Calgary, Alberta, T2B 1W9

"Suitable match for Hindu girl, 22, height 5'-4", Graduate visiting Canada shortly. Correspond in confidence with photo #M-1204, The Canadian India Times.

"Matrimonial correspondence invited from handsome and well placed man for a Hindu B.Sc., wheat complexioned, slim and charming Sindhi working girl in Canada, 5'-4", 38 years. Please apply in confidence with a photograph to M-1202, The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial correspondence invited from educated, well-settled, cultured boys for highly educated, charming Gujarati girl, permanent resident of USA. Write in full detail with recent photograph to M-1203, The Canadian India Times.

Jain Girl, early twenties, 5'-2", wheatish complexion, vegetarian, B.Sc., Registered Medical Technologist, earning five-figure salary, well settled in Canada, seeks suitable match for matrimony. Details first instance, P.O. Box 1088, Windsor, Ontario.

Immigrant match for a Brahmin young man, 28, BSC, Bank employee in Delhi. No caste bar. Sister settled in Canada. Write with recent photograph to 27A Woodfield Drive, Ottawa.

Suitable match wanted for an ambitious 24 year old accountant immigrating to Canada shortly. Detailed correspondence is invited from well-educated girls between 20-24. Brother settled in Canada. Write in confidence to: Satya N. Aggarwal, Language Arts Supervisor, Green Bay Integ. School Board, Springdale, AOJ1TO, Newfoundland.

Professional match for over 33 for a highly educated, well-settled, handsome, clean shaven Sikh executive from Boston area. No bars. #M-1205 The Canadian India Times.

"Correspondence invited from mature, educated South Indian men well settled in Canada, for Mysorean Brahman Divorcee girl, 30, working as a medical technologist in a Canadian University for six years. She comes from a modern, highly educated background and has several members of her family in high academic positions in North America. Reply to #M-1207 The Canadian India Times".

Match for beautiful Punjabi Hindu Medical Doctor, 25. Correspondence invited from well settled professionals in North America. #M-1206, The Canadian India Times.


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